THE

Caledonian Mercury.

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PROFESSIONAL ANECDOTES,

RELATIVE TO THE LATE

LORD HAWKE.

THE late Lord Hawke went to sea at a very early period, being but 12 years old, and was a Post Captain before he was twenty-two. His mother was sister to Colonel Bladen, one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, a person well known in the political world during a considerable part of the reign of George the Second, being at once very opulent, and perfectly skilled in the whole system of our trade laws, and of course frequently consulted by persons in power.

His uncle sent one morning for young Hawke, and said, "Ned, would you like to be a sailor?" "Certainly, Sir," replied the little hero. "Are you willing to go now, or wait till you grow bigger?" "This instant, Sir," said young Hawke.

In a few days his friends were consulted, but his father, who, we believe, was a merchant in the city, seemed totally averse to the sending an infant to encounter all the dangers and fatigues necessarily attendant upon such a profession.—Young Ned was not, however, to be diverted from his purpose; he continually teased his mother, and she, who possessed equal spirit and sensibility, was not proof against her son's perpetual entreaties. At length Mr Hawke was prevailed upon, and the first cruize, we believe, our little midshipman made, was under Sir Charles Wager, who was sent to the relief of Gibraltar, at that time besieged by the Spaniards, in the year 1726, or the beginning of 1727.

The morning of his departure to go aboard, his mother summoned all her fortitude, and addressed him with great calmness, or rather with a degree of pleasantry; "Adieu, Ned," says she, "I shortly expect to see you a Captain." "A Captain," replied he.—"Madam, I hope you will soon see me an Admiral;" and instantly stepped into a coach which was waiting for him, to convey him to his inn, whence he was to proceed to Portsmouth, where the fleet lay, without the least apparent emotion.

Through the interest of his uncle, as we have observed before, he soon was made Post Captain; and at the breaking out of the war with Spain, was appointed to a ship of the line, being then esteemed, tho' so very young, one of the most skilful seamen of any standing in the navy.

When Matthews and Lestock were sent into the Mediterranean in 1743, Hawke was appointed to the command of the Berwick, and distinguished himself in a very gallant manner, beating three of the enemy's ships successively out of the line, and taking the fourth, the *St Pedro*, though she was afterwards abandoned, and ordered to be burnt or destroyed.

His conduct in that affair, which, by the disagreement and jealousies which subsisted between the Admiral and his next in command, and the extreme bashfulness, if not *rank* cowardice, betrayed by several of the Captains, reflected double lustre on Hawke, and specially recommended him to the notice and protection of the late King, insomuch, that when a list of Captains, who were to be advanced to the flag, was delivered to the King by the first Commissioner of the Admiralty, his Majesty, who preferred *merit* to mere military *etiquette*, seemed disappointed not to behold the name of his favourite Captain in the list. The first Commissioner, we believe the late Duke of Bedford, observed, that there were only so many Admirals to be made; and that as the number did not reach down so low in the list as Captain Hawke, it was impossible to appoint him to a flag, without deviating from every established rule of service, which would spread matter of serious discontent through the whole navy.

The late King was inexorable; he said, there should be no promotion of Captains, if Hawke was not included. In fine, the promotion was extended so as to take in Mr Hawke, and the King ever after called him *his* Admiral.

He had early conceived a fixed aversion to forming *regular lines* of battle, when the service required expedition and vigour, from being a witness to the fatal effects which were produced by it during the engagement in the Mediterranean, where the combined fleets of France and Spain, consisting of *twenty-eight* ships of the line only, were permitted to escape a British squadron composed of *forty-two*; Lestock having stood aloof during the whole engagement, with *twelve* ships, under a pretence that he acted *agreeably* to the *signals* made by the Commander in Chief, which was to *keep* in a line of battle.

Whether Mr Hawke might have verged towards the other extreme, is a point of speculation which has never been satisfactorily cleared up; but certain it is, that as far as we can judge, he fully *confirmed* by his own conduct, and by the success which uniformly followed it, that he was not mistaken.

He has been often heard to say, that when an enemy seems desirous of avoiding an engagement, particularly if the force on our side was superior, nothing decisive could ever be effected, if we waited to form a regular line; if, on the contrary, the enemy seemed willing to stand, it would be madness to engage them at a disadvantage; which sometimes would be the case, when each division and each ship wanted to get on and get into their respective births: And as to signals, they are liable, he said, to be mistaken in the *heat* of an engagement; they were frequently not clearly discernable on account of the smoke, &c. and some degree of discretion ought to be lodged in the hands of the respective commanders of divisions, as many circumstances frequently happened in the several scenes of action, the van and the rear, which the Commander in Chief could not be properly acquainted with.

The first or second time he went out as Admiral, was in the year 1747, when he was sent to cruize in the Bay, in order to intercept a squadron of French men of war, with a valuable convoy. Here he carried his *speculative* opinions into practice; for instead of forming a regular line, he threw out a signal for a general chace, and to engage as fast as the ships came up; the consequence of which was, after an obstinate engagement, he captured *seven* French men of war of the line, and the eighth only escaped under favour of the darkness of the night, and that in a most shattered condition. This was the first blow the naval power of France had hitherto received in the course of the war; and with the other blow given shortly after by Anson and Warren, completed the destruction of the French navy, which was what accelerated the following peace, and restored the Austrian Netherlands, and the Dutch barrier, for those two ungrateful powers the House of Austria and the republic of Holland.

This victory gave birth to a well-known circumstance. In his dispatch to the Admiralty Board, he informed the Lords Commissioners, "that the French ships being *large*, took a *great deal* of DRUBBING." When Lord Chesterfield, then Secretary of State, read the dispatch to his Majesty, his Majesty wished to know what *drubbing* meant; he presumed it was some technical phrase peculiar to the profession. At this instant the late Duke of Bedford came into the closet, when Chesterfield wittily replied, "I do not know, Sir; but here is his Grace of Bedford, who is, I dare say, able to inform your Majesty."—His Grace, but a few weeks before, had been horse whipped, and otherwise mal-treated, by a mob, on the race-course at Litchfield.

The peace soon followed, and we hear of course very little of our hero, till the breaking out of the late war, when he was sent out to supersede Admiral Byng, then commanding the British squadron at Gibraltar.—The three next naval campaigns were spent in the Bay, blocking up and intercepting the French fleet and merchant ships, except that about the latter end of the year 1757, he commanded a squadron destined to cover the descent of a body of troops under Sir John Mordaunt, near Rochefort. Several councils of war were held as to the practicability of making a descent, and being asked whether he would undertake to *cover* the debarkation effectually, he answered in the affirmative. Nothing was however done in consequence of this opinion. In two or three days afterwards, this question was put to him, "Whether, if the troops should meet with a powerful resistance, he would undertake to cover their embarkation, and effect it with safety?" "That question, he feared, (he said) had been put *too* late; but if the troops could reach the water-side in safety, he made no doubt but he should thenceforward be able to afford them effectual protection.

Being sent out to watch the motions of the enemy in the Bay, during one of those stationary years, with six ships of the line only, he wrote to the Admiralty, that he understood the enemy would soon proceed to sea with *forty* sail of the line, and wrote home for a reinforcement; but added, "if you cannot *spare* any ships, I shall remain on my station as long as I *can*, and shall not stir till I am *obliged* to quit it by a superior force."

In the memorable year 1759, he had been back and forwards off Brest for upwards of five months, and was blown off his station in a storm, a few days before the grand French armament, consisting of sixteen ships of the line, and twenty thousand land forces, were to sail, supposed to have been destined for the invasion of the southern coasts of Ireland, while Thurot was to make a diversion in the northern part of that kingdom. He lay for several days tossing and tumbling in Torbay, cursing his stars, lest the French should get out in the mean time; but a similar storm to that which blew him into Torbay, helped to blow him out into the ocean, and just as he got off Ushant, he met Commodore Duff, who had been stationed to watch the motions of the enemy, who informed him, that the French were at sea, and within a few hours sail of him.

Here he gave notice to his officers of the approach of the enemy, and threw out the signal for a general engagement, giving directions to the master to put him directly on board the French Admiral. About four o'clock he descried the enemy beating up against the wind, it being foul weather, the wind having shifted in the course of the day to the north-west. The master obeyed the Admiral's directions, and after receiving the fire of the two sternmost ships, he came alongside the French Admiral (Conflans) in the Royal Louis of an hundred guns, whom he beat out of the line in about thirty-five minutes. The engagement was now extended to every part of the fleet; but as soon as it was perceived by Beaufremont, the French Vice-Admiral, that the Commander in Chief had been beaten out of the line, he immediately tacked, and stood for the river Villaine, with eight ships, which he made with great difficulty, and which he could never have effected, if there had been an hour more day-light. Two of the French ships were taken in the battle; the Royal Louis run on the rocks, was abandoned, and went to pieces; and four others were either captured or destroyed. As in the preceding war he struck the first blow, which laid the foundation for the destruction of the French naval power; so, upon this latter occasion, he fully effected it; for although the war continued three years longer, the French never ventured to send a squadron to sea, not even a Commodore's pennant.

His late victory further strengthened him in his former opinion respecting close quarters and regular lines of battle when the enemy wished to decline an engagement, and perfectly convinced him, that waiting to form a regular line, answered no other end but that of affording the enemy an opportunity of *escaping*.

On his return to England, we believe, he was invested with the ensigns of the Order of the Bath, and had a pension of two thousand pounds a-year granted to him upon the Irish establishment, for the particular services he had rendered that country, by defeating the designs of the enemy, whose intention it was to invade it. It was granted for thirty-one years, or, for the lives of himself and two sons—the only pension which had been granted on that establishment for several years that the Irish deemed to be founded on the claim of *merit*. Indeed, they expressed themselves very fully on this subject on a subsequent occasion; for in a few years afterwards, when there was an enquiry set on foot respecting the pension list, the most zealous promoters of it declared in one voice, that the pension granted to Sir Edward Hawke was clearly excluded from the object of their enquiry; agreeing that nothing gave them so much satisfaction as that it was in the power of their country to promote the domestic happiness of so distinguished an hero, to whom every part of the British empire was under such infinite obligations. If we mistake not, when the bill passed for laying a tax of four shillings in the pound upon pensions, that granted to Sir Edward Hawke was expressly excepted.

After the peace Sir Edward returned into domestic retirement, which he preferred to every thing else, when not upon his *proper element*; where he remained till November 1766, when he was applied to by Lord Chatham to assist in the public councils, in the capacity of first Commissioner of the Admiralty. He continued to fill this post till December 1770, or January 1771, when he made way for Lord Sandwich.

He now took his final adieu of public life, and retired to the country, where he mostly resided till the time of his death. We cannot close this sketch without attempting a light outline of his professional character.

The navy of England, upon the present system on which it is conducted, is little more than of one hundred and thirty years standing; not that it was completely formed till soon after the Restoration; and among the several naval commanders who distinguished themselves within that period, it will, we trust, be generally acknowledged, that there were but *two* who can stand the comparison, namely, Blake during the Commonwealth and Protectorate, and Russel, afterwards Earl of Orford, in the reign of King William.

Each of these had, however, great advantages of interest and personal influence, which were denied to Lord Hawke. The former, so long as the Commonwealth subsisted, was the darling of those in power, as well on account of his political principles as professional merit. Cromwell, it is true, conceived jealousies against him, on a supposition that Blake did not approve of the subversion of the then government, and upon that account endeavoured, from time to time, to keep him at sea under various pretexts. Yet in both instances Blake had *whatever he wanted*, and was always the *planner*, as well as executor, of his own designs.

Russel took to the sea under very singular advantages; he was a nephew of the old Earl, afterwards Duke of Bedford, and of course a near relation to Lord Russel—a sufficient recommendation to the Whigs. On the other hand, he stood well with the Tories; so well at one time, that he was charged with being concerned in a plot for restoring the exiled King, with Pratt Bishop of Rochester, the Earl of Marlborough, and several other great names; consequently, whether the power was possessed by Whigs or Tories, he was certain to be supported. He, like Blake, was master of his own designs, having frequently executed those measures which he himself had planned at the Council Board, while Mr Hawke was totally destitute of any support which was not founded on a claim of personal merit. The only person, besides his sovereign, he ever had was his uncle Colonel Bladen, who died before the Admiral arrived to any exalted rank in his profession.

Blake performed great services for his country, but they were not striking or *decisive*; so did Russel, by the destruction of the French fleet at La Hogue; but Hawke did more, for he assisted in a very singular manner in destroying the French naval force in the war of 1743, and completely effected its destruction by his victory off Belleisle, in 1759, and in both instances accelerated the subsequent peace. Upon the whole, as no naval commander, since the reign of Charles the First, but Blake and Russel, can be at all put in the opposite scale against him, considering the circumstances which we have transiently adverted to, we do not hesitate to pronounce the late Lord Hawke to have been the greatest naval officer Britain ever bred; and no less fortunate than skilful and undaunted; sincerely attached to the interests of his country, and rigidly attentive to the duties of his profession.

It is hardly necessary to observe, that his present Majesty advanced him to the Peerage in 1778, as a testimony of the opinion he entertained of his very important, distinguished, and meritorious services.

NEW MAPS AND CHARTS.

This day are published,

And sold by JAMES SIMPSON, at the Cross, Edinburgh:

1. A TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP of the the ISLAND of MINORCA, Geometrically surveyed by the Royal Engineers, while in possession of the French, and digested by the Sieur De La Rochette in 1780. Beautifully engraved by Mr FADEN, on two sheets Royal, price 10 s. 6 d.

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The Tickets, and Shares of Tickets, from a Half to a Sixteenth,

IN VARIETY OF NUMBERS, ARE SOLD AND REGISTERED BY

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At their Toy Shop and State Lottery Office, opposite the Tron Church,

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On Account of Messr. RICHARDSON and GOODLUCK, London,

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ALL *Shares* sold at the above office, *which is licensed agreeable to act of parliament*, are *stamped at the Bank of England*, where the original Tickets are *deposited*,—they partake of every prize whatever, are payable without deduction, either here or at Messr. Richardson and Goodluck's, have not two blanks to a prize, and will be charged at the London prices, viz.

Half,	L.7 13 0	Eighth,	L.1 19 6
Fourth,	3 18 0	Sixteenth,	1 0 0

Tickets are likewise selling on a plan by which *Three Tickets*, or *Shares*, will stand the purchaser very little more than the price of *Two*; and on a mode of *returning Twenty Pounds* for those drawn *Blanks*.

ALSO,

CAPITAL ADVENTURES *for the whole time of Drawing*, either with the whole purchase-money returned, if Prizes of Twenty Pounds, or without.

For ONE GUINEA *the Purchaser will receive*

Two Thousand Guineas	—	if a prize of	— L.20,000
One Thousand Guineas	—	if a prize of	— 10,000
Five Hundred Guineas	—	if a prize of	— 5,000
Three Hundred Guineas	—	if a prize of	— 3,000
Two Hundred Guineas	—	if a prize of	— 2,000
One Hundred Guineas	—	if a prize of	— 1,000
Fifty Guineas	—	if a prize of	— 500
Twenty Guineas	—	if a prize of	— 100
Ten Guineas	—	if a prize of	— 50
The whole purchase-money will be returned to those who buy Three Numbers at one time, if *all* drawn prizes of			20

Of half the purchase-money if the three are *all* drawn Blanks.

For HALF A GUINEA just half the above benefits will be received.

For TWO GUINEAS twice the above benefits will be received.

And the whole or half of the purchase-money returned as above.

All the first drawn *Tickets* that are entitled to benefits, as well as the last drawn, are *included* in the above plans.

ADVENTURES at ONE GUINEA and a HALF

Will be entitled to the same benefits as the above at one guinea, and the whole purchase-money returned on every prize of twenty pounds.

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Will be entitled to the same benefits as the above at half a guinea, and the whole purchase-money returned on every prize of twenty pounds.

Those *adventuring* are requested to observe, that the above adventures are stamped with the Crown, and round it the words "RICHARDSON AND GOODLUCK," are all made from *original tickets deposited* in the *Bank of England*, which, it is presumed, will be found preferable to those *illegally issued*, not from real tickets, (and sold by persons having *no licence*), which is contrary to Act of Parliament, and of *no value* whatever; against all such *swindlers* prosecutions will be raised.

Schemes of the Lottery, which begins drawing the 15th November, with particulars of the above plans, to be had *gratis* at the office.

And, for the better accommodation of the public, they may also be had of

Messr. Adam Graham, Glasgow,	Messr. James Gibb, Stirling,
John Barr jun. Port-Glasgow,	John Turnbull, Dunfermline,
Arch. Campbell, Greenock,	Alex. Swap, Dundee,
David Ewen, Ayr,	James Cornfute, Perth,
Tho. Corsan, Kilmarnock,	James Milne, Montrose,
Andrew Barrie, Paisley,	John Ewen, Aberdeen.

Country correspondents may have their Tickets, Shares, and Adventures remitted them for good bills at sight or a short date.

Letters (post paid) duly answered.

By the Right Honourable

The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh,

THERE is to be SET by public roup, in the Council Chamber, on Wednesday next, the 7th day of November, at five o'clock afternoon, for one or more years after Martinmas next, as may be agreed upon at the roup,

The Pasturage of the Meadows or Hope Park.

The articles of roup to be seen at the City-clerks Chamber.

From the London Papers, Nov. 1.

Naples, Oct. 2. By a dreadful and ſudden ſquall of wind a boat coming from Iſchia was overſet; 16 paſſengers and all the crew, except a few hands, were loſt. Among the paſſengers were the brothers of the Duc de Dura, and the Duc de Frattapicola.

Hague, Oct. 24. M. Van Haaſtan, Ambaſſador from the States-General to the Ottoman Porte, hath by his diſpatches of the 11th of September communicated to their High Mightineſſes the following particulars:

"We received laſt week, by the way of Buſſora and Alexandria, ſome very contradictory advices from the Indies: The Britiſh Ambaſſador aſſerts, that he has received for the third time a confirmation that the troops of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company had entirely ſubdued the Mahrattas; that Hyder Ally was in a moſt critical ſituation, and that the French fleet had been obliged to quit the coaſt of Madraſs, without doing the leaſt injury to the Engliſh. On the contrary, the French Ambaſſador has received letters which ſay, that the Mahrattas had gained great advantages over the troops of the Engliſh Company, and that eleven French men of war and frigates are arrived in the Perſian Gulf."

Hanover, Oct. 19. The new regiment, formed in this country of 1000 men, was completed in a very ſhort time, in conſequence of the advantageous terms offered to thoſe who would enter. It is ſaid that the Engliſh will employ them in the Eaſt-Indies; the two firſt companies are already come to Stade, and tranſport veſſels are daily arriving from Brunſhauſen to carry them to England.

Bruſſels, Oct. 22. The Emperor on being informed of the ravages made by the wild Boars on the cultivated ground, has publiſhed an edict ordering that all thoſe wild Beaſts ſhall either be deſtroyed or confined in parks by the end of December next, not excepting thoſe in the Imperial foreſts and hunts.

LONDON.

The following report was circulated yeſterday in the city, which, if it has a ſhadow of probability, would be of the utmoſt conſequence, viz. that perſons deputed from Congreſs were now in town, making propoſals of reconciliation to Government, provided America has a free trade, and is put on the ſame footing with Ireland, in which caſe ſhe will be ſubject to the Crown of Great Britain. As news-papers ought ſometimes to give *Reports* as well as authentic intelligence, we have inſerted the above, not from a conviction of its veracity, but merely as the report of the day. *St James's Chron.*

Several converſations have paſſed within theſe few days between a great Perſonage and ſome military officers, relative to the ſituation of Lord Cornwallis, when the laſt diſpatches came away; and ſorry are we to add, that the reſult of them has been the moſt melancholy apprehenſions for his ſafety. For, having paſſed the Oroonoke, he is every way ſurrounded by enemies; ſo that Wayne, Fayett, and Rochambeau, it was feared, might force him to an action in three weeks after the French landed; and, as our fleet was ſo mauled in the late engagement, as to be obliged to retreat to New York, it would take up four or five weeks before they could be put in a condition to attempt to relieve him, even with the aſſiſtance of Digby's veſſels. *Ibid.*

A correſpondent remarks, that the dearth of news from America and the Weſt Indies is not confined to this kingdom; the ſame complaints are heard from Spain, from France, and from Holland; the foreign prints are full of them; and the private letters by the mails all ſpeak, as if the public expectation was on tip-toe till they have received packets from foreign parts.

Our accounts from the Mediterranean give us no cauſe to be more apprehenſive for Minorca than for Gibraltar, as we have equal reaſon to be ſatisfied with our commanders and their troops. Though the garriſon of St Philip's is not numerous, yet they are in excellent order, and General Murray being previouſly prepared to expect the enemy, laid up a ſufficient ſupply of proviſion to ſerve them for four hundred days, ſo that we have no cauſe for immediate deſpair, but, on the contrary, to hope, that as we are plentifully ſupplied with naval ſtores of every kind, and our navy increaſing, while our enemies (deprived of almoſt their whole expected ſtock) can ſcarcely be expected to improve, we ſhall be able to contend with them, and aſſiſt both garriſons, even if the overtures for either a general or ſeparate peace produce nothing in the courſe of the winter.

Adminiſtration have received ſome ſecret information by the way of France, within theſe few days, which, from the nature of its reception amongſt them, is indiſputably of the higheſt importance. Continual expreſſes have been diſpatched ever ſince its arrival to all the miniſters that are out of town, and Lord George Germain, who has been for ſome days paſt at Drayton, attending the celebration of his daughter's nuptials, where he intended to have reſided a week longer, has been ſent for by expreſs, and a Council of the whole Cabinet is convened, to meet to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock in Cleveland Row, previous to his Majeſty's levee at St James's.

It was yeſterday reported, that in conſequence of a ſolemn determination of Council, orders had been ſent to the Commander in Chief in America, to withdraw all his Majeſty's troops from that continent, excepting only from Canada and the Southern Provinces. It was further rumoured, that this reſolution was grounded on the ſpeculative probability that the Americans would ſooner or later find the French a much more troubleſome ally than the Engliſh, and one day or other beg the interference of their *old friends* to ſave them from the tyranny of their *new maſters*. In the mean time, it is ſaid, our forces are to be employed in annoying the Houſe of Bourbon, our *natural* foe.

Within a few days the Miniſters at our Court, from the neutral powers, propoſed a ceſſation of hoſtilities for ſix months, between us and the powers with whom we are at war; but the Secretary of State, to whom the propoſition was made, informed them, that it was a thing to which the Court of London could by no means liſten.

Yeſterday the Lord Chancellor was at the levee; as was Lord Loughborough, for the firſt time ſince his return from Ireland, and Commodore Keith Stuart, for the firſt time ſince his return from the coaſt of Holland.

It is ſaid, that his Royal Highneſs the Biſhop of Oſnaburgh will return to England before the Queen's birth-day; and, after a ſtay of a few weeks, go again to the Continent.

Lord Southampton, by the Prince of Wales's deſire, laid before the King and Queen his Royal Highneſs's earneſt requeſt to make the tour of England next ſummer, which was put aſide laſt June. The Prince was ſo early as to give ſix months notice, becauſe the reaſon before urged to him was want of time to make the neceſſary arrangements. The real caſe is, that the plan is not pleaſing to the King; his Majeſty does not approve of the diſcriminate viſits that may be the conſequence of ſuch a journey; the expence alſo would be exceedingly large, and a general one to a great variety of perſons; to this alſo was added, that he ought not to travel till his court is fixed; for till then he can give no audience—but the Prince wiſhed to travel incognito. Whether he will carry his point againſt next ſummer is doubtful; he is very earneſt for it, and has ſpoken repeatedly to Lord Southampton on the ſubject.

Sir George Rodney will certainly ſail for the Weſt-Indies, to reſume the chief naval command on that important ſtation, the beginning of next month. *—Morn. Her.*

While the Eaſt-Indiamen lately lay in the Downs, the Beach at Deal was covered with cheſts of tea, bales of ſilks, muſlins, &c. as if they had been unlading at a wharf, which were continually landed and carried off without interruption. *Pudet hæc opprobria, &c.* If Government ſeriouſly meant to prevent this illicit, but not clandeſtine traffic, they would always quarter a regiment or two on the Kentiſh coaſt previous to the arrival of an India fleet. The civil power is totally inadequate. Two regiments arrived the week after.

On board one of the Dutch Indiamen, taken by Commodore Johnſtone, was a packet neglected to be thrown overboard, containing, among other things, a letter and memorial from the Governor General at Batavia, to the Company in Europe, earneſtly requeſting very powerful re-inforcements, and plainly declaring, that without them, ſhould he be attacked, it would be impoſſible for him to defend that important poſt, the head of all their ſettlements in India.

Such was the ſcarcity of proviſions at St Helena when the laſt Eaſt India fleet came away, that four gentlemen, who were paſſengers on board one of the ſhips, abſolutely paid *One Thouſand Pounds* for ſome live ſtock of poultry and a few other neceſſaries, to accommodate them on their voyage to England.

Yeſterday the following Eaſt-Indiamen arrived at their moorings in the river, viz. the Kingſton, Nutt; the True Briton, Allen; the Grafton, Bull; the Walpole, Abercrombie, from Bengal; the Princeſs Royal, Kerr, from Bencoolen; the Stormont, Rogers; the London, Cummins; the Granby, Johnſton; the Beſborough, Montgomery; the Oxford, White; the York, Blanchard; and the Halſewell, Pearce, from China.

This morning the Hudſon's-Bay Company received advice that the three following ſhips from the Company's ſettlements, viz, the King George, Fowler; the Prince Rupert, Richards; and the Sea-Horſe, Chriſtopher, were ſafe arrived off Graveſend.

Commodore Stewart's ſquadron, during their cruize off the Texel, took only three prizes, and thoſe not very valuable; the out-cruizers in the North Sea were more ſucceſsful.

Yeſterday four priſoners were tried at the Admiralty Seſſion at the Old Bailey, before Sir James Marriot, aſſiſted by Mr Juſtice Willes and Mr Baron Eyre, three of whom, viz. William Payne, James Sweatman, and Matthew Knight, were capitally convicted of piracy on the High Seas.—The trial of Captain Luke Ryan and Thomas Coppenger was put off, on an affidavit of Ryan's having witneſſes in France who would prove him to be a Frenchman.

William Payne a natural born ſubject of this realm, was tried for treaſonably accepting the command of a French privateer, called the Ducroq, and piratically capturing on the High Seas, on the 6th of April laſt, near Flamborough, an Engliſh ſhip called the Endeavour, John Pratt owner, and ranſoming the ſaid veſſel for two hundred guineas. One Strange, indicted with Payne, was acquitted.

James Sweatman and Matthew Knight were tried for feloniouſly and piratically ſerving on board a French privateer called the Count de Guichen, on the 2d of May, about one league from Dungarvon, in the kingdom of Ireland, and by colour under a commiſſion from the French King, ſeizing and capturing a Britiſh merchant ſhip called the Spooner, which was ranſomed for 1800 guineas.

On Payne's trial, Velter Cornwall depoſed, that he ſerved under Lieutenant Berkeley, Commander of the Liberty cutter, and knew the priſoner; ſaw the priſoners firſt on the 9th of April laſt, but knows only Payne. On the 9th of April he ſaw a veſſel and chaſed her, ſhe drove on ſhore; he, with others, landed, and purſued the crew, part of whom he ſaw go up the country. They chaſed her under Engliſh colours, and ſoon manned and armed a boat to take poſſeſſion of the veſſel, and ſecure the crew; they did not fire, but the veſſel drove to eſcape. Having but one boat, they waited till ſhe returned from the veſſel, then went on ſhore, where meeting a Mr Haſlet, the Lieutenant was informed by him, that the men who had landed from the veſſel had ſtopped at a houſe up the country. On this information the Lieutenant went four miles up the country with a party of armed ſeamen, and having entered an ale-houſe where theſe people were, aſked who commanded the cutter? Payne, who ſat ſmoaking, was immediately pointed out; upon which the Lieutenant ordered him to be ſearched, but found no arms on him, but a French commiſſion and another paper; [proved the commiſſion] the other paper was a liſt of the people. He was near enough to hear the Lieutenant make enquiry, and heard the priſoner Payne ſay—"I am the man; who are you?" The Lieutenant ordered Payne to be hand-cuffed with handcuffs found on board his veſſel. The priſoner's veſſel was a cutter, had French and American colours on board, and Payne ſaid he was a ſmuggler. There were ten Frenchmen, and ſix or ſeven Engliſhmen taken.

Peregrine Uſher, one of the perſons taken, ſaid he was a hoſtage for a ſloop at Feverſham, but could not find his ranſom bill, though he found ſome torn pieces, and found no papers on board that he recollects.

John Watſon depoſed, he had examined the regiſter of the North Reps, proved a copy—William, ſon of Richard and Elizabeth Payne, born 23d of April, 1738.

Payne, in his defence, ſaid he was born at Boſton, in New England, and that he came over at nine years of age.

EDINBURGH.

Muſeum, Edinburgh, November 5. 1781.

Whereas at a meeting of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland, held here on the 14th of Auguſt laſt, it was moved by the Earl of Buchan in the chair, and agreed to, that the members of this Society ſhould celebrate the anniverſary of its firſt formation on the 14th of November next: They are hereby informed, that the Anniverſary Dinner will be at Fortune's Tavern on the ſaid day, at three afternoon.

JAMES CUMMING, Secretary.

N. B. Tickets for the ordinary will be given out at the ſho[p] of Mr Creech bookſeller; and it is deſired, that the members who intend to be preſent, will take out their tickets on or before the 12th inſtant.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 1.

"The Comet packet, Captain Drake, is arrived at Briſtol, with an account that the Jamaica fleet left that place in three diviſions, on the 10th, 12th, and 18th of Auguſt, ſo that they may be expected here every day. The Comet left the iſland the 8th of September, and was chaced into Briſtol.

"The whole conduct of the Prince Stadtholder points out that he is a man of a ſound underſtanding; and although he may diſſemble a little to ſave appearances, yet he does not in the leaſt approve of the conduct of the States-General, particularly that of the merchants of Amſterdam. The bold indifference he ſhews to all their propoſals, would have a ſtrong effect on any people, unleſs through motives of avarice they were totally loſt to every regard for their own intereſt. The Dutch have great reaſon to tremble at the conſequences that are likely to flow from their preſent infatuated conduct; for a revolution may as early be brought about amongſt them, as it was in Sweden a few years ago. While internal ſquabbles take place in a community amongſt the ſubjects, the Prince generally finds an opportunity of enlarging his prerogative.

"Conſiſtent with the nature of the Dutch government, the penſioner of Amſterdam has every thing to fear. The mercantile buſineſs being ruined, the loſs will of conſe fall upon the poor and the induſtrious. Their wants will ſtimulate them on to ſeek revenge on the author of their ſufferings, and it will be almoſt impoſſible to reſtrain their fury. This was the caſe with the famous De Wit (1676) who was maſſacred by the people, merely on ſuſpicion that he had correſponded with the French. When the fury of the populace is encreaſed by a general injury done to the community at large, there is no poſſibility of conjecturing where it will end. Particular grievances may be ſubmitted to, but when they become general, even the civil power will be found too weak to reſtrain the fury of the multitude.

"A letter was received by a Liſbon merchant on Tueſday from Liſbon, which, it is reported, ſays, the Queen has given a final anſwer to the French ambaſſador, that ſhe does not chuſe to ſign the treaty of armed neutrality, neither will ſhe conſent that any of the American ſhips enter her ports; and has given orders if they do, for them to be ſtopt, as ſhe conſiders the Americans to be in open rebellion againſt her ally the King of Great-Britain, their lawful ſovereign."

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank in Minorca, to a friend, dated St Philips Caſtle, Oct. 3.

"The Spaniſh army, by the accounts of deſerters, conſiſts of 8000 men, commanded by the Duke de Crillon, and more troops are expected from France and Barcelona. They have occaſion for them, as, in our opinion, double the number they have at preſent will make no impreſſion on us for a conſiderable time, ſufficient at leaſt for a reinforcement to be ſent to us, the garriſon being in the higheſt ſpirits, and well provided with every thing. The Dons are very ſtrange warriors: the rapidity of their motions ſoon abated after their landing. The firſt and ſecond day, the winds, and a very thick fog were favourable to them, and they availed themſelves of the advantage with a promptitude which indicated an immediate and warm attack: But, to the great mortification of the whole garriſon, they proceeded no farther. They fire almoſt every night upon us with their ſmall arms; but are ſo high above the proper aim, that our ſoldiers ſwear they fire at the moon. They are ſuch very bad markſmen, that not a ſingle man in the garriſon has been either killed or wounded ſince the day the enemy landed. We do all we can to provoke them to come on; but hitherto to no purpoſe. A few nights ago, we drove one of their parties from a work ſituated oppoſite to the Caſtle on the other ſide of the harbour. The enemy fled with the utmoſt precipitation behind Quarantine Iſland. A hundred of our miners, aſſiſted by a working party, were immediately employed; and, in two days, the magazines and works of the place were levelled, the enemy bearing all this without the leaſt oppoſition, and with aſtoniſhing equanimity."

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle, Nov. 3.

"At our annual St Luke's fair, on Monday, there was a great ſhew of black cattle, and ſold well. There was upwards of 4000 kyloes from Scotland, and they came alſo to a good market. The ſhew of good horſes was alſo much larger than uſual, and ſold at high prices; but the middling and lower ſorts had few buyers, and ſold very low.

"Saturday ſe'ennight, five boys going up the river Tweed, in a boat, a little above the Bridge at Berwick, by accident the boat overſet, and a ſon of Captain Amy, and one of the name of Delap, were drowned. The others were ſaved with much difficulty.

"Wedneſday ſe'ennight, Mr Abram Loggan, of Lamerton, near Berwick, diſcovering two ſuſpicious perſons among his ſheep, on going up to them, one of them ſnapped a piſtol at him, on which Mr Loggan ſeized him; but, before he could be ſecured, Mr Loggan received ſeveral wounds in the body from a knife the villain had about him. His accomplice made his eſcape in the dark. The fellow that is taken proves to be the noted offender Gordon, and he that eſcaped is ſuppoſed to be his ſon-in-law, Jamieſon. Gordon was committed."

Extract of a letter from Yarmouth, Oct. 27.

"Arrived in this Road, the Friends Increaſe, Smith, from Riga. She ſailed from the Sound the 13th inſtant, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip Africa and two frigates, with upwards of 100 ſail of merchant ſhips. She parted with them the 20th, in a gale of wind, off the Naze of Norway."

Wedneſday laſt, died here Mrs Bethia Lewis, daughter of the late John Lewis, Eſq; of Merchiſton, and widow of the deceaſed Doctor George Stevenſon, phyſician in Edinburgh. It is hoped her friends and relations will accept of this notification of her death.

No accounts having been received by this day's poſts, either from London or Dublin, of the arrival of Commodore Johnſtone with the Dutch Eaſt Indiamen, the report circulated in London on Wedneſday, concerning that event, muſt have been premature.

By a private letter to a gentleman of this city, it appears, that the fleet which ſailed for the Eaſt Indies, in the month of April 1780, all arrived ſafe at Madraſs, the 10th January laſt.

This afternoon, the London trade, under convoy of his Majeſty's frigate Perſeus, arrived in Leith Roads; and, this evening, the Star, Ritchie, one of the trade, came into the harbour, all well.

This day, being the anniverſary of the Gun powder plot;

At noon, a round of the great guns in the Caſtle was fired, and the ſame was obſerved as a holiday at the Banks and other public offices.

Upon the reſignation of Mr Hugh Buchan, as Clerk to Heriot's Hoſpital, the Governors unanimouſly elected him, and his ſon Mr William Buchan, joint Clerks to that Hoſpital.

We formerly mentioned, that there was a field of bear cut down in the neighbourhood of Kilmarnock, upon the 20th of June laſt. The ſame field was ſown with the like grain upon the 25th of that month, which came to maturity, and was cut down upon the 25th October laſt. This remarkable inſtance of fertility is rarely to be met with, and is a convincing proof, how far the force of agriculture will take effect, when properly attended to.

The lady of an officer of the 51ſt regiment, arrived at Leghorn from Minorca, writes home, that ſhe had an opportunity of viewing the Spaniſh troops under the Duc de Crillon; that they made a very miſerable appearance, and ſeemed much averſe to the ſervice they were engaged in; and that the men of two regiments of Swiſs, which were the flower of the beſieging army, were deſerting to their friends the Hanoverians in Fort St Philip's. It is added, that the report of the Algerines having taken a number of battering cannon belonging to the Spaniards was a fact.

By accounts from Holland, another inſtance appears, that the Dutch very laudably reward great bravery and good conduct, although unſucceſsful, in the officers and men of their navy.——Captain Peter Melvill, late Commander of the Caſtor, a Dutch frigate, (by birth a Dutchman, but originally deſcended of the Melvill's in Fifeſhire), greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in May laſt, by a moſt obſtinate and bloody defence againſt his Majeſty's frigate the Flora, vaſtly ſuperior to the Caſtor in ſize, number of guns, weight of metal, and complement of men. A public examination having been held on the behaviour of the Captain and crew of the Caſtor, they were not only acquitted for the loſs of their ſhip, but highly applauded by a public ſentence, with a handſome pecuniary reward beſtowed on the Captain, and a proportionable gratification to the ſhip's company.

The ſame accounts add, that when the Caſtor was retaken by the French, and carried into Port l'Orient, ſhe was found to be in ſo ſhattered a condition, that the Dutch ſhip-builders there reported her to be abſolutely irreparable.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Tueſday, Oct.* 30.

The Provoſt and Mr Longfield reported ſeverally from the Committees appointed to take into conſideration the petition from the city of Cork, and from the truſtees for deepening the harbour of Cork, that they proved their allegations, and are deſerving of parliamentary aſſiſtance.

The report ordered to lie on the table.

Mr *Fitzgibbon* preſented, according to order, heads of a bill to explain and amend an act for the regulation of conteſted elections.

Committed for this day fortnight.

Mr *O'Hara* moved for leave to bring in heads of a bill for regulating freeholds.

Leave given, and a committee appointed to prepare the heads.

Mr *Longfield* preſented a petition from the corporation of Cork, praying a repeal of the act againſt perſonal arreſts under the ſum of five pounds ſterling.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr *Forbes*, according to order, preſented heads of a bill for making the commiſſion of the judges *quamdiu ſe bene geſſerint*.

Committed for Wedneſday ſe'ennight.

He then moved, that the proper officers do lay before the Houſe, the warrants granted for money under the head of Concordatum, from Lady-day 1779 to Lady-day 1781. Ditto under the head of Military Contingencies. And ditto under the head of Barracks.

Ordered accordingly.

Grand Committee of Supply, Right Hon. John Foſter in the chair.—The order for appointing it being read, the Attorney General moved, that a ſupply be granted to his Majeſty; which being agreed to, the Speaker reſumed the chair, and Mr Foſter reported.

Ordered that the report do lie on the table.

Mr *Maſon* moved, that a committee be appointed to inſpect the public accounts.

Ordered accordingly.

Mr *T. Burgh*, of Oldtown, reported from the committee appointed to draw up an addreſs to his Majeſty, that they had agreed to one, which he read in his place, and was agreed to by the houſe.

He then moved, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expenditure of the grants made in aid of the linen manufacture, inland navigation, collieries, &c. &c. &c.

A committee appointed accordingly.

Mr *Chapman* moved for leave to bring in heads of a bill to explain the act paſſed laſt ſeſſion of parliament to prevent frivolous and vexatious arreſts.

Leave was given, and the Houſe adjourned to next day.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Nov. 5. Katty and Peggy, Skirving, from Peterſburgh, with hemp, &c.
Hope, Hodge, from Crail, with grain.
Betty, Peattie, from Ellie, with ditto.
Cumberland, Wilſon, from Alemouth, with ditto.
Fairly, Anderſon, from ditto, with ditto.
Free Engliſhman, Quintin, from Yarmouth, with ditto.
Providence, Small, from ditto, with ditto.
Mary, Scot, from ditto, with ditto.
Mercury, Barr, from Alemouth, with ditto.
Eliſabeth and Anne, Davie, from ditto, with ditto.
Induſtry, Walden, from Lynn, with ditto.
Peggy, Clark, from Dundee.
Adamſon, Lyell, from Perth.
Euphan, Malcolm, from Aberdeen.
Star, Ritchie, from London, with goods.
Phœnix, Laverock, from ditto, with ditto.
Dunbar Packet, Baird, from ditto, with ditto.
Chriſtian and Mary, Wright, from ditto, with ditto.
Earl of Errol, Durno, from ditto, with ditto.
Endeavour, Mitchell, from ditto, with ditto.
Friendſhip, Barr, from Hull, with ditto.
Peggie, Wares, from ditto, with ditto.
Friendſhip, Milne, from Aberdeen, in balaſt.
Thames, Grant, for ditto, in ditto.
John, Sherriff, from Sunderland, with ditto.
Lark, Ayrſome, from Whitby, with allum.
John and Janet, Spittal, from Kirkwall, kelp, &c.
Todd, Fotheringhame, from Woodbride, with cheeſe.

Wind E.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

SAILED,

September 2. Hope, Ewing, for Barbadoes, with goods.

On TUESDAY, November the 6th, 1781, at twelve o'clock noon, In the COURT-HOUSE of the POTTER-ROW,

Dr BROWN

Will begin his Courſe of Lectures on the INSTITUTIONAL and PRACTICAL PARTS of MEDICINE.—After the two firſt Lectures, the hour of meeting will be ſeven in the evening.

The ELEMENTA MEDICINÆ, which is his Text-book, is ſold by CHARLES ELLIOT, Price 6s.

ALLUM FOR SALE.

CHRISTOPHER WOOD, Merchant in Leith, informs the dealers and conſumers of ALLUM, that he can now anſwer their orders for any quantity; the veſſel he has ſeveral weeks expected being now arrived.

By Order of the Right Honourable
THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH,

ALL-HALLOW-FAIR of this City is to begin

On Monday the 12th of November curt. at twelve o'clock noon, to continue the uſual time; and is to be kept and held in the MIDDLE BEARFORD'S PARK.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon the Eſtate of HERDMANSTOUN, in the pariſh of Salton, and County of Eaſt-Lothian, upon Monday the 12th November 1781,

A QUANTITY OF TIMBER,

Conſiſting of ASH, ELM, and PLANE.—The roup to begin at ten o'clock before noon preciſely.——Not to be repeated.

To be LET for ſuch number of years, and to be entered to at Candlemas, Whitſunday, or Martinmas next, as parties ſhall agree,

THE BLEACHFIELD of MARYBURGH, with the whole Machinery and bleaching Utenſils, and the LINT MILL thereto belonging. The ſituation is very convenient, as it lies very near the turnpike-road, within five miles of Kinroſs, and ten from the North Queenſferry. The bleachfield is well frequented, and the machinery in good order, and a good ſupply of water.—The premiſſes would alſo anſwer well for a Diſtillery or Brewery. And if a Farm is wanted, the tenant can be ſufficiently accommodated therewith. There is alſo a good houſe, offices, and garden.

Any perſon whom this may ſuit, may apply to Robert Bruce at Blairhouſe.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on the 16th January next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS of LINDSAYLANDS, lying in the county of Clydeſdale, and pariſh of Biggar, and ſituate upon the banks of the Clyde, within half a mile of that town. They are of a good quality, completely incloſed, the hedges thriving, as alſo ſome young plantations. The lands are let to three ſubſtantial tenants, whoſe farmhouſes are all in good repair; the rent between 160 and 170 l. per annum. For encouragement of bidders, the upſet price will be 3500 l. Sterling.

The progreſs of writs, rental, articles of roup, and plan of the lands, to be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Smith writer, Argyle's Square, who will inform as to further particulars.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, or the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the preceding and ſubſequent weeks, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 28th day of November curt. betwixt the hours of four and ſix o'clock afternoon,

The LANDS of HALCRAIG, called the MAINS, with the Manſion houſe of Halcraig, office-houſes, dovecotes, orchards, yards, and pertinents, comprehending therein the houſe commonly called *Scouler's Hall*, grounds, and others; as alſo, the haill Woods and Planting growing on the ſaid lands; lying in the pariſh of Carluke, and ſhire of Lanark; together with the teinds, perſonage and vicarage of the ſaid Mains. The yearly free rent of theſe lands, as proved in the proceſs of ſale, amounts to 64 l. 18 s. 11½ d. ſterling; and they hold of Sir James Stewart of Coltneſs, Bart. for payment of 1 l. 5 s. ſterling of feu-duty yearly.

The upſet price at which they are to be expoſed is 1428 l. 17 s. 1 d. ſterling, being twenty-two years purchaſe of the free rent.

Upon the ſaid lands there is a ſubſtantial good manſion-houſe, conſiſting of three floors, covered with blue ſlate, built within theſe fifteen years, at a conſiderable expence; and a copſe-wood, conſiſting, by the plan, of ten acres and upwards; and no value is put on the ſaid manſion-houſe and copſe-wood, which muſt afford great encouragement to purchaſers in offering for theſe ſubjects.

The progreſs, which is clear, and the conditions of roup, may be ſeen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick depute clerk of ſeſſion, or Mr Samuel Mitchelſon junior clerk to the ſignet.—For particulars, intended purchaſers may apply to Mr James Cunniſon, ſheriff-clerk of Lanark and Hamilton; and the ſervant at the houſe of Halcraig will ſhow the ſame and the lands.

AT CARRON for LONDON,

To ſail NOVEMBER 12, 1781,

THE Carron Shipping Company's veſſel The PAISLEY, WALTER DUNCAN Maſter, mounting 20 eighteen pounders, and men anſwerable. For freight or paſſage, apply to Mr G. Hamilton, Glaſgow; or to the Carron Shipping Company at Carron Wharf.

N. B. The Carron veſſels are fitted out in the moſt complete manner for defence, at a very conſiderable expence, and are well provided with ſmall arms. Able-bodied Landmen, who are deſirous to ſerve on board theſe ſhips for 3 years certain, will meet with the beſt encouragement, and be protected. All mariners, recruiting parties, ſoldiers upon furlow, and all other ſtecrage paſſengers, who have been accuſtomed to the uſe of fire arms, and will engage to aſſiſt in defending themſelves, ſhall be accommodated with their paſſage to or from London, upon ſatisfying the maſters for their proviſions, which in no inſtance ſhall exceed 10 s. 6 d. ſterling.

The Carron veſſels ſail regularly as uſual, without waiting for convoy.

One of the Sealock Shipping Company's Veſſels.

AT SEALOCK for LONDON,

To ſail the 14th November curt.

THE Brigantine SEA-LOCK PACKET, WILLIAM SIMPSON Maſter, mounting 18 carriage guns, ſix pounders, *moſtly long guns*, beſides ſwivels and ſmall arms, with men anſwerable.

All ſailors and ſoldiers, who are willing to take their paſſage on board of ſaid veſſel, and aſſiſt the Captain in her defence, ſhall be entitled to their paſſage *gratis*, upon paying for their victuals, which ſhall in no inſtance exceed 10 s. 6d. each.—The Sealock Shipping Company, from this date, will carry goods to and from London at 2 s. 6 d. per barrel bulk, clear of all wharfage and ſhore dues, which is not the caſe at any other landing place on the river Carron.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Mr Robert Brown merchant, Falkirk; Mr J. Beadie, Leith; Mr J. Simpſon bookſeller and ſtationer, Edinburgh; Mr John Gibſon, Glaſgow; or to the Sealock Shipping Company, at Sealock.

SALE OF A SHIP AND SALT.

TO be SOLD by auction, at Lawſon's Coffeehouſe, Leith, on Tueſday the 13th of November curt. betwixt the hours of twelve and one noon,

THE AMERICAN BRIGANTINE GUSTAVUS, now lying in Leith harbour, prize to the Lively privateer.——The Guſtavus is a new veſſel, Philadelphia built, about 120 tons burden; ſails remarkably well; and is completely fitted in every reſpect

There will alſo be expoſed to ſale, at the ſame time, 272 Barrels of FOREIGN GREAT SALT.

For inventories of the ſhip, and conditions of ſale, apply to Meſſrs Ramſay, Williamſon, and Co. Leith.

FARM IN PERTH-SHIRE TO LET.

To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas 1781,

THE large Farm of FINGASK, in the pariſh of Rhynd, and ſhire of Perth, lying moſtly to a ſouth expoſure; the lands on the high ground being of a ſweet mellow nature, fit for barley, clover, and turnip, or indeed any other crops; that below of rich carſe grounds, proper for wheat and bean crops. There are about ſeventy acres Scots of this kind of low ground, which have never yet been ploughed, lying well and conveniently for bringing lime by water within half a mile of that part of the farm. There are a good many ditches already made towards incloſing it, which will make the deſign of incloſing the whole more eaſy, and ſooner effected. And towards bringing in the 70 acres, it is propoſed that the proprietor give a certain allowance for lime, which, at communing, will be further explained.—There is a very good houſe lately repaired for the tenant; and, beſides an eaſy communication by water with Dundee or Leith, the farm lies within about three miles of Perth, both for a market and purchaſing dung. Part of the ground is under ſummer faſlow this year, and part is laid down with clover, &c. for the conveniency of the entering tenant.

Andrew Davidſon writer in Perth will find a perſon to ſhow the premiſſes, and take any propoſals that may be made, or the proprietor at Inchback, by Cupar in Fife.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public auction, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament-houſe of Edinburgh, on Tueſday the 11th of December next, between the hours of two and four afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of SHIELHALL,

in the pariſh of Govan, and ſhire of Lanark; with the Manſion-houſe, Offices, Pigeon-houſe, Garden, and Orchard, and Salmon Fiſhing on the river Clyde, thereto belonging.

This eſtate contains about 232 Scots acres, whereof above 27 acres are planted, and the planting in a very thriving condition, and in a few years will become very valuable.

The proven rental of the lands, excluſive of the manſion-houſe and ſalmon-fiſhing, is L. 194 0 0
Deduce one fifth for teinds, L. 38 16 0
And of feu-duty, 6 15 1 9-12ths
L. 45 11 1 9-12ths
Remains of free rock. L. 148 8 10 3-12ths
Upſet price, at 21 years purchaſe, being the proven value, L. 3117 5 11 6-12ths

Without valuing the free teind of the above lands, which amounts to 23 l. 17 s. 9 d. 7-12ths yearly.

The lands are incloſed and ſubdivided, and pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Clyde, about three miles from Glaſgow, and the like diſtance from Paiſley, and lie upon both ſides of the high way leading from Glaſgow to Renfrew, Paiſley, and Greenock. The manſion-houſe will accommodate a large family; and, with the offices, pigeon-houſe, and garden, ſets at 20 l. a-year, not rentalled.

The articles and conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of Keith Dunbar depute clerk of Seſſion; and copies thereof, with the progreſs of writs, will be ſhown by William Leſlie writer to the ſignet; copies of the articles of ſale, and a plan of the eſtate, in the hands of Patrick Robertſon writer in Glaſgow.

SALE OF ROSSIE AND CRAIG.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee houſe, Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 6th of December 1781, betwixt the hours of 5 and 7 afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of ROSSIE and CRAIG, with the Ferry of Ferryden, the Iſland of Inchbrayock, and the Salmon Fiſhings on the river South Eſk, and on the ſea-ſhore belonging thereto.

This eſtate lies along the ſouth ſide of the ſaid river, oppoſite to the town of Montroſe, and extends from the mouth of the river about four miles weſtward, deriving much beauty and many advantages from its vicinity to the river, to the town and harbour of Montroſe, and to lime-quarries of good quality.

It conſiſts of about 2000 Scots (or 2500 Engliſh) acres, divided into farms of various extent, and ſubdivided into fields from 7 to 15 acres, with thriving thorn and whin hedges, all in general well watered; and there is around the houſe of Roſſie about 140 acres remarkably well laid down in graſs, ſome of it very old, to which a purchaſer can have immediate acceſs. When the common of Roſſie is divided, this eſtate will be entitled to ſeveral hundred acres as its ſhare of that improveable muir. The farm houſes and offices are well built, in excellent repair, and moſtly covered with ſlate.

The free yearly rent of the land-eſtate, excluſive of the ſalmon-fiſhings, but including mill, ferry, and houſe rent, and the price of 313 bolls 3 firlots meal and bear, computed at 10s. per boll, is about 1548l.

The ſalmon-fiſhings are at preſent in the heritor's own hand, but the rent of the river-fiſhing, when laſt ſet, was 222l. Sterling per annum, excluſive of an extenſive fiſhing on the ſea-ſhore, lately acquired, and never yet properly tried; ſo that the whole, including the Annatt, may be eſtimated at about 247l.

The land-rent is only about 15s. per Scots acre over-head; and the manſion-houſe of Roſſie and Craig, the gardens of Roſſie, a large pigeon-houſe, and 160 acres of thriving plantations, are not rentalled. There is alſo full-grown aſh and other timber-trees, fit for cutting, of conſiderable value.

The whole eſtate, except a part of the ſalmon-fiſhings, holds blench of the Crown, and being valued in the ceſs-books at 2100l. Scots, entitles the proprietor to make five freehold qualifications in the county of Forfar.

The tithes are valued, and held under a leaſe from the New College of St Andrew's for payment of a ſmall tack-duty, and above 60 years of the leaſe are yet to run.

There is a very good large manſion-houſe at Roſſie, with all ſorts of offices and out-houſes in proper repair; and the garden and policy is very extenſive, and has great command of water, applied both to uſe and pleaſure.

The old manſion-houſe at Craig, with very little repair, might be made a moſt commodious reſidence, having gardens of conſiderable extent, ſurrounded with fruit-walls and full-grown trees; and the gardens, both here and at Roſſie, are well ſtocked with fruit-trees of the beſt kinds.

There is a commodious harbour at Ferryden, and a large fiſhing-village of well-built houſes for above 50 families, with a tavern, and good accommodation for malting and ſtabling; and there are other ſmaller villages upon the eſtate, which, from the advantage of ſituation, are daily increaſing.

The poſt-road paſſes through the eſtate, and the roads to the manſion houſes and to the different farms are in exceeding good repair.

The large baſon formed by the ſea to the weſtward of the town and harbour of Montroſe, being ſeen from both the houſes of Craig and Roſſie, add to the beauty of their ſituation, which alſo commands the view of a rich, extenſive, and populous country.

This eſtate will be expoſed together, or in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I.—The Barony of ROSSIE, comprehending the manſion-houſe, gardens, parks, and policy of Roſſie, the Eaſt and Weſt Mains, the lands of Weſtertown, Monboy, Kinnoull, Hull's Fauld, Forreſter's Croft, Geighty-burn, Balſtute, and Baldovie Den, the mills and mill-lands of Roſſie and Hoill-mill, and all that part of the lands of Balgove lying weſt of the old avenue to the church and Barhills field, down to the brick-kills and full-ſea bay, amounting altogether to about 1508 Scots acres, and paying about 1100l. per annum of yearly free rent.

LOT II.—The Barony of CRAIG, comprehending the houſe and gardens of Craig, and the farm called Barns of Craig, and that part of the lands of Balgove lying eaſt of the line above mentioned; alſo the lands and village of Ferryden, and the lands of Higham, and whole other lands lying eaſt of the Barns of Craig, with the iſland of Inchbrayock, the houſes on the water-ſide, and the whole ſalmon-fiſhings in the river and along the ſea-ſhore, which, including the harbour-dues, the muſſel-ſcalp, and a reaſonable value for the fiſhings, may be eſtimated altogether at a clear rent of about 700l. per annum.

Thomas Scott, writer to the ſignet, will ſhow the progreſs of writs, with the tacks, rentals, and conditions of ſale; and for further particulars apply to Alexander Farquharſon, accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain.

From October 8. 1781, This Plan continues as under.

A WHOLE TICKET for One Third of the Drawing, At the Rate of ONE GUINEA and a HALF only,

The WHOLE TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS, and every other capital Prize included.

MESS. SHARMAN and Co. at their offices, No. 30, Fleet-ſtreet; No. 6, Cockſpur-ſtreet, the Corner of Suffolk-ſtreet, Charing-croſs; No. 67, High-Holborn; No. 30, in the Poultry, near Cornhill; and No. 11, St James's-ſtreet, at the entrance of the Thatched-houſe Tavern, have formed a Plan for the preſent Lottery, which they can affirm is beyond compariſon the moſt advantageous ever offered, and CANNOT BE EQUALLED by the purchaſe of whole Tickets, Shares, or any mode whatſoever.

This Adventure, for FIVE GUINEAS only,

Will for the firſt ten days of drawing, which is nearly One Third of the Whole, in which there are TEN CAPITAL PRIZES certain for each firſt drawn, entitle the Purchaſer to the THE WHOLE of any prize whatever above 20 l. from 50 l. to TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS inclusive.

But ſhould it not be drawn during the firſt ten days as aforeſaid, it will go on for the WHOLE TIME of drawing, and be entitled to the benefits of a Quarter Ticket, and, if a 20 l. prize, to the purchaſe thereof.

The Capital Prizes are,

L. 5000	if a prize of	L. 20,000	L. 250	if a prize of	L. 1000
2500		10,000	125		500
1250		5000	25		100
750		3000	12 10s.		50
500		2000			

CLEAR DEMONSTRATION.

Every perſon knows that the average price of a quarter ticket is 3 l. 13 s. 6 d. (IT IS NOW 3 l. 18 s.) and in this plan you have exactly the ſame prizes above 20 l. for the whole drawing, and the purchaſe returned if a prize of 20 l. and for no more than the additional ſum of ONE GUINEA and a HALF, you have the WHOLE CHANCE of every prize above 20 l. for near a third part of the drawing, which is under five pounds for the whole. A whole chance will coſt TEN GUINEAS.

OBSERVE PARTICULARLY.

The above are made from original tickets, and the public cannot have more AMPLE PROOF of their certain ſecurity than the obvious conſideration that the PROFIT of this undertaking depends upon the probable high price of THE TICKETS, at an advaced ſtage of the drawing.

N. B. If deſired by the purchaſers, a plan is adopted, whereby they may have the original Tickets in their own poſſeſſion.

††† If the Tickets ſhould riſe, whatever they exceed 15 l. muſt be added to five guineas, the price of this adventure.

Every purchaſer of SIX of the following Adventures, will receive gratis therewith, an engagement, which will be entitled to SIX TIMES the WHOLE Purchaſe of ALL, if they are prizes of 20 l. which for ſix, at SIX GUINEAS, will amount to *Two Hundred and Sixteen Guineas*, and in the ſame proportion for others; and will alſo receive the WHOLE Purchaſe of ALL THE SIX, if they are drawn blanks.

ADVENTURE at THREE GUINEAS and a HALF,

By which the purchaſer will receive, during the whole drawing,

L. 5000	if a prize of	L. 20000	L. 500	if a prize of	L. 1000
2500		10000	The whole	L. 500 if	500
1250		5000	The whole	100 if	100
750		3000	The whole	50 if	50
500		2000			

PLEASE to particularly OBSERVE,

That the average price of a quarter ſhare is about 3 l. 18 s. and for leſs money the adventurers in this plan have a quarter of all prizes from 2000 l. to 20,000 l. inclusive, but have HALF the prizes of 1000 l. and THE WHOLE of the prizes of 500 l. 100 l. and 50 l. being the whole of 496 out of 538 capital prizes, equally as if they poſſeſſed a whole ticket.

ADVENTURE at SIX GUINEAS,

Is entitled to the ſame as the above at 3 l. 13 s. 6 d. and the whole Six Guineas returned if a prize of 20 l.

ADVENTURE at ONE GUINEA,

By which the purchaſer will receive, during the whole drawing,

L. 3000	if a prize of	L. 20000	L. 70	if a prize of	L. 1000
1000		10000	40		500
400		5000	10		100
200		3000	And 5		50
140		2000			

N. B. By an eighth part of a ticket at 2 l. 18 s. the higheſt prize which can be gained is 2500 l. but by this plan 3000 l

ADVENTURE at ONE GUINEA and a HALF,

Is entitled to the ſame as the above at One Guinea, and the whole purchaſe money returned if a prize of 20 l.

ADVENTURE at HALF-A-GUINEA,

By which the purchaſer will receive, during the whole drawing,

L. 1300	if a prize of	L. 20000	L. 30	if a prize of	1000
500		10000	20		500
300		5000	5		100
100		3000	And 3		50
60		2000			

N. B. By a ſixteenth part of a ticket at 20 s. the higheſt prize which can be gained is 1250 l. but by this plan 1300 l.

ADVENTURE at SIXTEEN SHILLINGS,

Is entitled to the ſame as the above at Half-a-Guinea, and the whole purchaſe-money returned if a prize of 20 l.

ADVENTURE at SIX SHILLINGS,

By which the purchaſer will receive, during the whole drawing, 650 l. if the number is a prize of 20,000 l.

And half the benefits by the other prizes of the plan at Half-a-Guinea.

N. B. If any of the above, from Six Guineas to Six Shillings, is drawn any prize above 20 l. the purchaſer will receive a new adventure gratis.

N. B. In all Mr SHARMAN's plans, all the firſt drawn tickets entitled to prizes, and the laſt drawn, are included.

☞ *On Thurſday the 15th of November will be publiſhed, at four o'clock,* Price only 2½d. and continued every afternoon during the drawing of the Lottery, by T. BREMAN,

A Liſt of the Blanks and Prizes,

NUMERICALLY ARRANGED,

Moſt neatly and correctly executed, and far ſuperior to any thing of the kind hitherto attempted.

Orders, poſt paid, for this publication, will be received at No. 30, and No. 95, Fleet-ſtreet, London.

SALE OF A HOUSE IN CANONGATE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 14th of November, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The LODGING, or DWELLING-HOUSE, being the fourth ſtorey from the ſtreet of Jack's Land, nearly oppoſite to the head of St John's Street, Canongate, together with the garret and cellar thereto belonging, as lately poſſeſſed by Mr Henry Home, writer to the ſignet, at the yearly rent of 18 l. Sterling.

The premiſſes are inſured by the Friendly Society againſt fire, to the benefit of which the purchaſer ſhall have right; and, for the encouragement of bidders, the whole will be expoſed at the price of 180 l. Sterling.

The houſe will be ſeen at any time, by calling for the key at the ſhop of Mr John Campbell, at the head of the entry to the ſubjects; and the title-deeds are in the poſſeſſion of Alexander Mackenzie, writer to the ſignet, who will inform as to further particulars, and is empowered to ſell by private bargain before the roup.

N. B. If the houſe is not ſold it will be let, to be entered to immediately.

DISTILLERY.

WANTED immediately, a PARTNER in a Diſtillery, who has been bred to the buſineſs, underſtands it thoroughly, and can take upon him the whole management. For particulars, apply to Provoſt Andrew in Linlithgow.

If a partner ſhould not offer betwixt and Martinmas, the tack of the Diſtillery, twelve years of which are to run, will be ſold, with the whole ſet of Utenſils, which are very complete, and almoſt entirely new. The ſituation is remarkably convenient, having plenty of water running naturally into the copper and ſlick-ſtand, as well as fine ſpring-water for mixing ſpirits, and many other conveniencies.

BANK OF ENGLAND SECURITY.

ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY, 1781.

Upwards of THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND CHANCES (for obtaining a Prize) in ONE POLICY.

To CLUBS, SOCIETIES, *&c.*

ALL the TWENTY POUND PRIZES, and ALL THE OTHER PRIZES in the Lottery, beſides the Chance of obtaining the WHOLE TWENTY THOUSAND, TEN THOUSAND, and FIVE THOUSAND POUND PRIZES, are included in the LEGAL POLICIES iſſued by

J. COOKE,

AT HIS OLD STATE-LOTTERY OFFICE,

(*Licenſed and appointed by Government*)

The KING's ARMS, in the Minories, LONDON;

Where moſt of the Capital Prizes in the laſt and preceding Lotteries have been ſold and ſhared.

The ſaid POLICIES are much more advantageous and greatly ſuperior to any ever offered to the public; for, beſides including the *Twenty Pound Prizes* (which are omitted by moſt others), the ingenuity of the plans is ſuch, as almoſt entirely to ſecure the adventurer againſt the poſſibility of a blank; for, by means of TWO and THREE DIFFERENT NUMBERS, of which ONE POLICY conſiſts, (each giving various and capital benefits), all the ſeveral advantages that have ever been held forth to the public are blended together in ſuch a manner as never was yet ſuggeſted, which conſequently renders them twice or three times more valuable than any other, in as much as the adventurer has ſo many ſeparate Chances in ONE Policy of obtaining Capital Prizes; or, if unſucceſsful in that, he is, by the ſame means, nearly ſure of recovering his purchaſe-money again at leaſt; for, as each number of the Policy includes all the prizes in the lottery (upwards of SIXTEEN THOUSAND in the whole), ONE POLICY with DIFFERENT Numbers, of courſe, contains the above-ſpecified quantity of chances, viz. More than THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND CHANCES for a prize. This neceſſarily reduces the riſk of having a blank above one half; and inſtead of two blanks to one prize, by theſe ingenious plans there is not ONE BLANK to TWO PRIZES. They are therefore moſt uncommonly eligible for Clubs or Societies particularly, as well as individuals, to whom it is recommended not to let ſlip this deſirable opportunity.

Policies *at* Five Guineas, *with Three Numbers*,

With the firſt number will gain		With the third number will gain	
L. 20,000	if a prize of L. 20,000	3000 GUINEAS if	L. 20,000
10,000	if a prize of 10,000	1500 GUINEAS if	10,000
5,000	if a prize of 5,000	1200 GUINEAS if	5,000
With the ſecond number will gain		And a very large portion likewiſe of all the other prizes with each number, and including all the Twenty Pounds.	
6000 GUINEAS if	L. 20,000		
3000 GUINEAS if	10,000		
1500 GUINEAS if	5,000		

A Policy *at* Two Guineas, *with Three Numbers*,

With the firſt number will gain		With the third number will gain	
L. 20,000	if a prize of L. 20,000	1500 GUINEAS if	L. 20,000
10,000	if a prize of 10,000	600 GUINEAS if	10,000
With the ſecond number will gain		Each number likewiſe entitles the adventurer to a large ſhare of all the other prizes, and including all the Twenty Pounds.	
3000 GUINEAS if	L. 20,000		
1500 GUINEAS if	10,000		

A Policy *at* One Guinea, *with Two Numbers*,

With the firſt number will gain,		With the ſecond number will gain	
10,000 GUINEAS if	L. 20,000	800 GUINEAS if	L. 20,000
5,000 GUINEAS if	10,000	400 GUINEAS if	10,000

The adventurer will likewiſe gain a large variety of very capital benefits by each number, with all the other prizes, and including all the Twenty Pounds.

A Policy *at* Half-a-Guinea, *with Two Numbers*,

With the firſt number will gain		With the ſecond number will gain	
5000 GUINEAS if	L. 20,000	400 GUINEAS if	L. 20,000
2000 GUINEAS if	10,000	200 GUINEAS if	10,000

Likewiſe ſimilar benefits by all the other prizes, and including all the Twenty Pounds.

A Policy *at* Five Shillings will gain

5000 GUINEAS if	L. 20,000	
2500 GUINEAS if	10,000	
And ſimilar benefits by all the other prizes, and including all the Twenty Pounds.		

A Policy *at* Half-a-Crown will gain

2500 GUINEAS if	L. 20,000	
1200 GUINEAS if	10,000	
And proportionate benefits by all the other prizes, and including all the Twenty Pounds.		

The public are deſired to take notice, that all the above Policies *continue for the whole time of Drawing*, and that they partake of EVERY PRIZE in the Lottery, from *Twenty Thouſand* to *Twenty Pounds*, as is more particularly explained in the Schemes, (which may be had gratis, as under); but the whole of the benefits they poſſeſs are much too numerous to be brought within the compaſs of an advertiſement.

The above Policies being iſſued from Original Tickets, are both LEGAL and SECURE, and neither the Buyer nor Seller ſubject to the leaſt riſk; and it is requeſted to be obſerved, that they are all ſtamped in one corner with the KING's ARMS, round which is this inſcription, "BY HIS MAJESTY's ROYAL LICENCE."

Whole Tickets and Shares of Tickets, in Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, ſtamped at the BANK OF ENGLAND, where the original Tickets are depoſited for the purchaſer's ſecurity (agreeable to Act of Parliament) are now on ſale at the above office, in the greateſt diverſity, and at the loweſt current prices.

The above POLICIES, SHARES, &c. may be had (free of any expence for poſtage or carriage) by applying to the following perſons, who receive commiſſions for J. COOKE, and of whom likewiſe the SCHEMES at large, containing every particular, may be had gratis.

Mr Andrew Munro, at the Poſt-office, Inverneſs; Mr John Brandon merchant, and Mr John Ritchie jun. at Elgin; Meſſ. Morriſon and Son, at the Poſt-office, Perth; Mr A. Campbell, at the Poſt-office at Greenock; Mr D. Buchanan bookſeller, at Montroſe; Mr William Fleming bookſeller at Glaſgow; Mr Milne bookſeller at Dundee; Mr William Oram, Poſt-office at Peebles; Mr A. Henderſon, at the Poſt-office at Selkirk; Mr A. Thompſon, at Coldſtream; Mr Miller writer at Hawick; Mr Kemp bookſeller at Dumfries; and Mr M. Robiſon at Annan.

Receipts of the very numerous benefits paid by J. COOKE, in preceding lotteries, may be ſeen at his office, and liſts of them at all the above places.—From among a great variety of many more conſiderable, the few following are ſelected, being within the enquiry of many readers in the circuit of this paper, viz. Several valuable benefits both in the North of England and North Britain, particularly two of 1000 l. each, and one of 2000 l. in the Lottery 1779; and two of 1000 l. each, and one of 2000 l. in the Iriſh Lottery 1780; all diſpoſed of, on J. Cooke's account, by his correſpondent Mr J. Dalton, bookſeller at Carliſle, in Cumberland, who will authenticate the payment of the benefits to any enquirer, as well as of many others he likewiſe diſpoſed of.

All Numbers of Tickets, whether purchaſed at this Office or not, examined gratis for twenty years paſt.

AYR, *October 16. 1781.*

WHEREAS very many of the Proprietors of Lands in the County of Ayr, notwithſtanding of public notice having been repeatedly given, have neglected to pay up their proportion of the expence of obtaining the late and preſent turnpike acts for the ſaid county of Ayr, as appointed by the act of Parliament; the truſtees named in ſaid act, at a general meeting, held at Ayr this day, appointed me, their clerk, to give this public notice, deſiring that the Gentlemen who are in arrear, as above mentioned, will be pleaſed to order payment of their proportion of the foreſaid expence, betwixt and the 1ſt day of December next, to William M'Cowan clerk to Meſſ. Hunters and Co. bankers in Ayr, who is authoriſed to uplift and diſcharge the ſame; certifying ſuch as ſhall fail ſo to do, that ſaid expence will be immediately thereafter recovered by poinding or quartering.

DAVID LIMOND.

SALE OF LANDS.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 14th day of November curt. betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS and BARONY of HAININGROSS, and great part of the Lands and Barony of CESSNOCK and BAR, conſiſting of about 3000 acres, all lying contiguous, in the pariſhes of Riccarton and Galſton, and county of Ayr, and that either in the following Lots, or in ſingle Farms, as purchaſers ſhall incline.

LOT I. To conſiſt of the following Farms, which extend to about 396 acres:—Laigh Langſide and Coalgoave, Barnhill, Muiryett, and High Langſide; rent 118 l. 18 s. and 20 hens.

In this lot there is plenty of coal cropping out of the ground, which may be wrought without ſinking. The lands are ſeparately retoured to a 40 ſhilling land and 20 ſhilling land of old extent, by a retour prior to 1681.

LOT II. To conſiſt of the following Farms, which extend to about 261 acres:—Barwald 10 ſhilling land, Meadowhead and Goatfoot, Underwood, Barwood, and Maxwood Meadow; rent 161 l. 8 s. 9 d. Sterling, 18 bolls meal, and 20 hens. The Barwood, of 20 acres, and another wood of two acres, are now fit for cutting. The tack of Goatfoot, which conſiſts of 57 acres, expires in 1784: It commenced in 1765.

LOT III. To conſiſt of the following Farms, which extend to about 342 acres —Millands, and part of Stockwell, Gachalands, and part of ditto, Clinchyard, Sparnellbank, Burnhead, and part of Millands and of Drumdroch, Drumdroch, and Houſe and Yard at Tollbar; rent 238 l. 10 s. and 46 hens.

LOT IV. To conſiſt of the following Farms, which extend to about 478 acres:—Newbyre, and part of Middendub ſouth of the road from Galſton to Ayr, Bulhill, Lady-yard, and Wraes; rent 142 l. 10 s. and 26 hens.

In 1783 the rent of Newbyre receives an addition of 8 l. and in 1785 a further addition of 17 l. making in all on the rent of this lot a riſe of 25 l. ſterling. On the lands of Newbyre there is a new pigeon-houſe, well ſtocked with pigeons.

LOT V. To conſiſt of the following farms, which extend to about 252 acres:—Overloans Eaſter, Overloans Weſter, and Gillhead, Netherloans Hillheads, and Townhead; rent 84 l. and 8 hens.

In 1783 there is a riſe on the rent of theſe lands of 21 l. and in 1785 a further riſe of 46 l. making in all a riſe of 67 l. on this lot.

LOT VI. To conſiſt of the following Farms, which extend to about 196 acres:—Eaſt Netherloans, Weſt Netherloans, with that part of Ceſſnock Mains on the eaſt ſide of the Kilmarnock road, and ſouth ſide of Galſton road, Glenterff, Sawterſyke Eaſter, ditto Weſter, ſmall Inclоſure at Woodhead and Inglis's Garden, and Freeſtone Quarry; rent 93 l. 15 s. and 18 hens.

There is a riſe of 8 l. takes place in the rent of Eaſt Netherloans, and a ſimilar riſe of 8 l. in the rent of Weſt Netherloans, in 1783. There is a riſe of 1 l. takes place in the rent of the ſmall incloſure at Woodhead in 1784, and an additional riſe of 8 l. takes place in the rent of Eaſt Netherloans, and of 8 l. 13 s. 4 d. in the rent of Weſt Netherloans, in 1785, making in all a riſe on this lot of 43 l. 13 s. 4 d. ſterling.

LOT VII. To conſiſt of the Lands of Whitehill and Craigmill, which extend to about 196 acres, and are let for 66 l. 10 s. and 6 hens. There is a fine limeſtone quarry on the lands of Whitehill, with a draw-kiln in good repair.

LOT VIII. To conſiſt of the following farms, which extend to about 265 acres:—Aird, Airdmill, Buckleſton, Quamire, and Garrochmure, part of Ceſſnock Mains, on the ſouth ſide of the road from Galſton to Ayr, and weſt ſide of the road from Kilmarnock to Mauchline, part of Netherloans Eaſter, part of Netherloans Weſter, Shaw's Mill and Millands, and Dulloch-hill; rent 246 l. 11 s. 1 d. 6-12ths, and 14 hens.

There is alſo a fat ſow or gelt payable by the miller of Shaw's Mill; and in 1784 there is a riſe of 7 l. 9 s. 3 d. takes place on the rent of the parts of Netherloans Eaſter and Netherloans Weſter, contained in this lot.

LOT IX. To conſiſt of the following Farms, extending to about 229 acres:—Aſhyard, Wallace and Brieryhill, Aſhyard and Gordonſton, Potterhill, Middendubhole, and part of Aſhyard, Parroch Park and Sawerſton, part of Leftnock let to Reid, part of ditto let to Connell, and part of ditto let to Bunton; rent 106 l. 17 s. and 22 hens.

There is a riſe of 4 l. upon Bunton's Leftnock in 1782, 14 l. upon Parroch Park, and 14 l. 7 s. upon Connell and Reid's parts of Liſſnock, in 1783, and there is an additional riſe of 2 l. 16 s. upon Parroch Park in 1784; making in all a riſe on this lot of 34 l. 17 s.

LOT X. To conſiſt of the following Farms, which extend to about 257 acres:—Purroch, Pill and Woodſide, eaſter half of Bowhouſe, Ceſſnock wood, Smith's Poſſeſſion, Katie's Acre and Garden at Woodhead, and that part of Ceſſnock Mains on the eaſt ſide of Kilmarnock road, and north ſide of Galſton, and Two incloſures at Woodhead; rent 12 bolls 3 firlots meal, 114 l. 10 s. 10 d. and 14 hens.

There is a riſe of 8 l. 5 s. 6 d. on the two incloſures of Woodhead in 1784, and there is a valuable wood on Ceſſnock, of 24 acres, ready for cutting.

LOT XI. To conſiſt of the following farms, which extend to about 354 acres:—Haining Place and Yards, Haining Mains and Weſter half of Bowhouſe, Hainingwood, Norriſbank, Houſe and Yard at the Coalhill, Barleith and part of Norriſbank, Ceſſnock Yards and Lochcroft, part of Ceſſnock Mains on the weſt ſide of Kilmarnock road, and north ſide of Galſton, Millhill, and Ceſſnock Mill and Kiln and Mill-lands; rent 249 l. 17 s. 10 d. and 34 hens.

There is a riſe of 5 l. on the rent of the lands of Norriſbank in 1782, and an additional riſe of 10 l. in 1784, making in all a riſe of 15 l.

On this lot there is a good new-built manſion-houſe, and a fine orchard, with a variety of good old timber on the lands of Hainings; a good natural wood of eight acres, a fine orchard, and a variety of full-grown trees on Ceſſnock Yards; a fire engine has lately been erected on the coal-work, which being within a mile of Kilmarnock, a very conſiderable ſale is to be expected.

LOT XII. Several Feu duties in the town of Riccarton, amounting to 5 l. 10 s. 6 d. Sterling.

The whole lands (except thoſe in Lot II. and the lands of Clinchyard in Lot III. and the lands of Aſhyard and Gordonſton, Brieryhill, Middendub, and Potterhill, in Lot IX. which hold of Lord Loudon) hold of the Crown, and afford four freehold-qualifications.

The proprietor has right to the teinds; and the whole public burdens on the eſtate amount to 28 bolls 2 firlots 3 pecks of meal, payable to the miniſter of Galſton, and 3 l. 1 s. 9 d. of money-ſtipend; 1 boll 3 firlots 2 pecks meal, and 2 firlots 2 pecks bear, payable to the miniſter of Riccarton, which will be divided proportionally upon the ſeveral farms lying in theſe pariſhes.

And there is payable to the Earl of Loudon, for the lands held of him, an yearly feu-duty of 7 l. 10 s. 10 d. The valued rent of the eſtate, according to which ceſs is payable, is 1707 l. 7 s. 1 d. Scots. The whole hens payable upon the eſtate are convertible, in the proprietor's option, at 1 s. each.

The rental of the eſtate and progreſs of writs may be ſeen in the hands of John Ruſſel, jun. clerk to the ſignet. Perſons deſirous of making a private bargain betwixt and the day of ſale for the whole of the above eſtate, or any part of it, may apply to the ſaid John Ruſſell, jun. who has full powers to conclude a bargain.

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